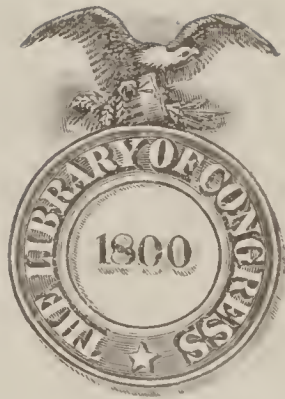


EPES SARGENT DIXWELL



Class LD 7501

Book B7 L 54

Copyright N^o copy

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

UNFINISHED AND UNREVISED. BEGUN FOR HIS
CHILDREN AND FOUND AMONG SOME
PAPERS WHICH CAME INTO MY
HANDS AFTER HIS DEATH

MARY C. D. WIGGLESWORTH

103

BOSTON

GEO. H. ELLIS CO., PRINTERS, 272 CONGRESS ST.

1907

Copy 2

L17501
B7 L54
copy 2

LIBRARY of CONGRESS	
Two Copies Received	
MAR 26 1908	
COPYRIGHT ENTRY	
Oct 24 1907	
CLASS A	REG. 10
190414	
COPY B.	

bottom ed.

Copyright, 1907,

BY MARY C. D. WIGGLESWORTH

I WAS born in Boston on the 27th December 1807 in Hanson St., at the corner of Friends St. It was there in a comfortable wooden house that my parents began their wedded life. I was their second child, and it was about 4 years after my birth that they removed to Portland St. I can remember nothing before the residence in this latter St. But many fragments of my life there remain upon my memory. I remember being once called by my father with the rest of the family to peep through the blinds at Elbridge Gerry who was passing, and the image of a man of medium height with a long nose is recalled. I remember too being at that early age troubled with headache and being carried home from school by the servant man on that account, and how I was subsequently put under the charge of a woman who kept another school next door to our house in Portland St. whose services were not of much value, but who petted

me as the child of better parentage than the other pupils. She sold groceries and some liquor in the front of her house and had her school in the rear. She used to make me stand on a stool and repeat "Butterfly, pretty butterfly come rest on the flower that I hold in my hand" &c. About this time I was taught by my mother to repeat Campbell's "Hohenlinden" and was stood on the third stair to declaim it to our visitors. I cannot remember learning to read, and so I suppose I must have been taught my letters and all that by my mother.

I remember the gloom in the family caused by the disasters of the war of 1812, particularly the fight of the Chesapeake and Shannon. My father had become the trusted physician of Rev. Dr. Lathrop & his family, and my brother & I were put to school at the "Salem St. Academy" then kept by his son, John Lathrop, a man of learning & a poet. He gave little attention to us, we were so young. But he seemed to be very faithful to the older youths who were fitting for college. One day we walked (It was June 1, 1813) hand in hand as usual to the school close by Christ Church Salem St. & when we arrived,

were informed there was no school that day for the Chesapeake had gone out to fight the Shannon. We did not know what it all meant but found out that the master had taken all the older boys to some point on the coast where they witnessed the disastrous engagement which caused the death of Capt. Lawrence & the sorrow of all the community. In this connexion I must recall the reception given to Com. Hull when he returned victorious over the Guerrier in the frigate Constitution, Aug. 20 1812 when I was 4 mos. short of 5 yrs. I went to my uncle's store on Long Wharf and saw the hero land and the decorations of flags & triumphant arches and the hurra of the people & the thunder of the guns, and how they took him and lifted him into an open carriage and wheeled him up State St. all glad and wild with delight.

Expecting
invasion by
British all
citizens enrolled
in volunteer
corps with
distinctive
cockades.
Hulks in the
harbor.
Troops at
So. Boston.

But we had to move from our pleasant dwelling with its garden and nasturtium vines and all the bright surroundings. Our next abode (1813) was in Howard St (then called Southack's Court) at the corner of Somerset St., a brick house still standing in 1877. It was a tall house with a very small yard & a shed on which I used to climb. I was put to school to Samuel Gilman H. C.

1811 in Staniford St. for a while and quite enjoyed myself there though one of the smallest pupils. There were both boys and girls there; and some of the ways were rather odd. One of the punishments was to make the boys cling by hands to the door till they could hold no longer under fear of the ferule if they let go. The girls gave the master more trouble than the boys I think. But the master gave up the school and I was then consigned to the care of a Master Clark who removed the school to Poplar St. I got no good at this last school & after my brother entered the Latin School I fell into ways of truancy and was finally taken away and instructed by my mother at home. Many were the tears of repentance that moistened my "speller" & my "Cheever's Accidence" when I thought in my solitary studies, of my mother's tears shed when she discovered my bad wanderings. I think her tears were harder for me to bear than any other results of my unworthiness. I do not mean flagellation for my parents never struck me. This was after another removal to a small wooden house in the same Howard St. owned by Andrew Sigourney, which had a garden in front and a yard at the side

with a small stable. The war with England had crippled my father's means by ruining a large part of his patients. Many were the expedients used for economy by my parents. Our dress was always very uncostly. Our table was abundant for nutriment but devoid of luxuries. We entertained scarcely any company. Father's health at times suffered from haemoptysis. There were times when it seemed as if his death might leave us all dependent on my grandfather Sargent, who declared that in such a case he should take us all home and share with us his last crust. But this result was averted; my father outlived this grandfather. I entered the Latin School when I still wanted 4 mos. of being 9 yrs. old. This was in August 1816. It was rather by sufferance that I was admitted then. My father entered the same school at the age of $6\frac{1}{2}$. His father had been the Head-Master of it. I was already well up in my Latin Grammar & in other youthful studies. I think I was considered reasonably smart for my age. So I was taken in by sufferance and on trial. There I remained till I entered college in 1823. The events of these early days which I remember most vividly, were, the dec-

September
Gale.

laration of peace with Gr. Britain in 1814-15 & the reception of its news in Boston; the illuminations consequent; the visit of President Munroe to our city; my grandfather Hunt's departure for Lexington Ky.; the inauguration of the City Gov^t. of Boston; my own advancement and honors in the school.

I was looking out my chamber window on the
of Feb. (?) 1815 before breakfast when
I saw a man run up to a wood sawyer opposite
and say something to him, whereupon the man
addressed threw down his saw & horse, performed
some wonderful antics, and both ran on crying
out something which I could not catch. I thought
of fire; but they were too happy for such an
alarm. Presently others came running through
the street shouting & all seemed glad and some
had papers on their hats inscribed with something
which I discovered was the word PEACE! and
the shout of "peace, peace!" resounded all abroad.
I and my brother J. J. set off to carry the glad
tidings to our grandfather who lived in Hancock
St. We could not run fast enough for our zeal.
We shouted as all the rest of the world did "peace!
peace!" When we got to grandfather's we could

Geo. Basil born
15 Dec. 1814.

Treaty of
Vienna
Dec. 24 1814.
Battle
N. Orleans
Jan. 7. 1815.

not understand it but we found all the family in tears—tears of joy they were and many smiles came in between—so full of gratitude were they for the happy news. That day we had no school. All the town was astir with happiness. I went to my grandfather's office in State St. corner of Congress St., the office of the Suffolk Insurance Comp., up one flight and there I witnessed the rejoicings on the most public street of the town. The street was quite full of people mostly merchants. I remember as I looked down on them most of the gentlemen were powdered and the circlet of white upon their coats is a prominent object in the photograph of the scene which remains in my mind's retina. Impromptu processions of all sorts followed each other constantly during the day and there were banners of all devices expressive of the sentiments of the various guilds which passed, and there were constant huzzas coming from the bystanders. I remember that during the day Hon. George Cabot, Prest. of Hartford convention came into the office, which had long been a sort of head quarters of the Federalists, and I witnessed the greeting of Mr. C. & my grandfather who was the President of the

Comp. They took both each other's hands and silently and tearfully shook up and down till they were tired and ceased from exhaustion. In the eve^g. there were illuminations & fire works which I was allowed to see under the guidance & protection of our man servant. Farther on in the season the news came of the ratification of the treaty by our government and this assurance of a lasting peace gave rise to other rejoicings. It was, I think, in Feb. that this confirmation of peoples' happiness came. There was some distrust lest our Administration should reject the treaty and so their hopes deferred would be blasted still. But now there was the real fruition & the State House was illuminated from Cupola to Base and brilliant fire works made the night more showy to my eye than any day I had ever seen. I stood at the upper corner of Park St. and wondered at it all.

After I entered the Latin School, I think it was, President Monroe visited Boston. The public schools were all paraded upon the Common to be exhibited to the great man. The Old Latin School had the post of honor and each boy was provided with a badge consisting of an artificial rose half

white and half red as a token of the union under Monroe of the old partisans who had been divided under the two previous administrations. It was denominated the "Era of good feelings" and the union rose was significant of peace under the new regime. The President rode past us on horseback with a costume of Revolutionary type. As I remember he had blue coat and buff trimmings & buff breeches, high boots & a three cornered close hat. He did not impress me as heroic in his appearance but mild and old-fashioned. He took notice of the show of children and bowed to us repeatedly. Our school's appearance was the subject of much remark and the boys of the other schools jeered at our decorations.

It was in the spring of 1816 (?) that my grandfather Hunt removed to the west. He had resigned his place as head of the Latin School in 1805, and had resided at Watertown since that time tutoring young men from the South who were fitting for college. His son Gibbes went west about the year 1813 or 14 and was pretty successful there as an editor & lawyer. The pupils fell off & the means of support were impaired and removal was a natural effect. His

second wife had some property which enabled them to purchase the means of travelling and they started off in their own vehicle, he at the age of 70, to traverse the weary road to the new State Kentucky. It was a sad termination to all his toils & disappointments. He gave up all the associations of his life and all the satisfactions of advanced civilization to go to a strange land on the frontier and to a state of society to which he was an entire stranger. His two sons by his first marriage were utterly unable to assist him in Mass. and there was not a cordial feeling between them & the second wife. It was the best move that could be made. I remember one summer morn^g going to the extreme south end of Boston to see the departure. The old man was quite un-nerved at sight of his two grandsons. He took our hands, gazed at us with tears in his eyes, said nothing and mounted his vehicle where sat the remainder of his family, and they drove off with their own horses and I never saw him again. He arrived at Lexington that autumn, was soon after taken suddenly raving and died in a few hours. The ^{strain}trial was too great upon

his nerves. I saw his son Gibbes once afterwards when he visited Mass. in 1828 (?) on a short visit & I saw his youngest daughter Mrs. Withers when she visited my brother J. J. & myself in the year 185 & 185 and her daughter Mrs. Foster, visited the North in 184 But that is all the intercourse we have had with my grandfather's second family. They were rank rebels in the civil war, especially those in So. Carolina.

Rev. Geo. H. Hunt visited Boston in 1857 & 1877. Came from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, as delegate to an Episcopalian Convention.

While Boston was a town I was always much interested in the politics of the day after I began to read the newspapers. I used to attend the great meetings in Faneuil Hall and was pleased with the debates and all the forms of the proceedings. At elections I often distributed votes for the Federal side. We boys used to spout pieces in school & were critics of each other and of public men. When therefore it was proposed to make a city of the old town we were all excitement about the questions which arose. We discussed the expediency of the change and listened to all suggestions about the modes of procedure. We attended the caucuses and shouted our approval of the orators whose side we favored. We were incipient statesmen as all such youths

indeed ought to be. It was a triumph to us when the father of one of our number was chosen of the first mayor of the first city in our State. During the Convention of 1820 for the revision of the Constitution of Mass. after the separation of Maine, I used to attend the debates of that body and became much acquainted with the persons & the style of speaking of all the leading men of the State. I saw Ex-president John Adams who had his seat on the platform beside the President of the Convention, Ch. Just. Parker. I heard him speak on one or two occasions. I became familiar with the oratory of Webster, Story, Lincoln, Dearborn, Morton, Jackson, Varnham & a host of others & used to amuse my parents by imitations of them when we got together in the eve's.

All this was a kind of education aside the school studies. This brings me back to the reminiscences of the school. The head master was B. A. Gould, a man of good abilities and amiable disposition, who could be severe if provoked to it, but was enough of a man of the world to want to please the quality. He was ambitious for the school and determined to put it on the same level if

possible, with Eton & Harrow. Instigated also by the boasts of the English Consul, Manners, then resident in Boston, an Eton man, and by the assumption of superior scholarship on the part of an Englishman named Fisher who established a classical school in Boston and received the patronage of several rich men, Mr. Gould pushed his pupils forward to studies much in advance of the standard previously aimed at by that school. He made them read Horace and Homer & Juvenal; and led them to be very nice in their knowledge of the Latin prosody and to write Latin verses in imitation of the metres used by those authors, while he also required much memoriter knowledge of the texts. At the same time he was not a perfectly accurate scholar according to the German standard of criticism and was often quite at fault in respect to syntactical interpretation. He required of us a familiarity with the edition of Adams' Latin Grammar which he himself edited, and the lower classes were drilled to repeat page after page of the rules and examples. The result was that Fisher's school was broken up & his pupils joined the Latin School. To make us accurate

in the prosodial niceties it was a habit with us to correct aloud any false quantity by whomsoever committed; & he who was quickest was allowed to rank above all the others. The shout which sometimes went up in the school room was accordingly rather astonishing when a word was wrongly accented by a careless lad, and I find myself now inclined to speak out quick & loud when I hear any such fault committed. But Mr. Gould did not rest there: he caused prizes to be instituted for literary efforts in all the studies such as Latin & Eng. Poems, & Translations; Latin & Eng. Compositions, Declamations &c. and yearly these prizes were distributed by the verdict of literary gentlemen called in to award them, & the best performances were published in a periodical called the Prize Book. This was a mighty engine in stimulating our ranks to extraordinary exertion. We were made to feel that the eye of the town was upon us and perhaps we were made prematurely self satisfied. Indeed I now disapprove all that way of hotbed education. But it served to bring the school into notice & to make it popular & thus it served the ends of its master. I was bred under this

influence. I received prizes for English & Latin compositions in verse & one of my Latin Poems on the subject of "Narcissus" was republished with commendation in an English Classical Journal. I was praised quite enough for what I did and it has taken much after experience to rub off the conceit it engendered. But then I must acknowledge the benefits this treatment produced. It certainly induced me to exert my faculties—to spread my wings and trust to them. It gave me courage when I sorely needed it. For I was not a very good scholar before I was reached by these methods. I think my talent was rather for the mathematics than for language. I remember that in the math. studies I always took precedence of the lad who was considered our leader in the classics, T. K. Davis. He had a better verbal memory than I; but as soon as demonstration became necessary he dropt like a lead to the bottom, while I rose like a cork to the surface or rather I sprung like a bird up the air, and when original fancy was required I knew I was winged indeed while he could not raise him from the ground. But nevertheless when our final year came and the honor was to be accorded of cap-

tain of the school & gold medalist, Davis had the medal and received it in Faneuil Hall before all the city from the hands of Mayor Quincy. I do not think I felt the least envy at the time. My brother J. J. was the gold medalist that year at the English High School and was honored in the same manner as Davis was. My pleasure at that overshadowed other feelings and special commendation was accorded to me.

Now I will venture to state here for my children what was related many years thereafter by Caleb Eddy one of the aldermen that year under Mr. Quincy. He said that a report came in from the schools in 1823 to the School Committee (and at time the Alderman & Mayor were ex-officio members of the School Com.) that my brother and I were each at the head of the two highest schools & about to receive the gold medals worth \$50 each; that Mr. Quincy immediately objected that both medals should not go into the same family & used his influence to prevent my receiving that to be awarded in the Latin School. Accordingly Davis was preferred to me, J. J. Dixwell being undoubtedly entitled to the other. I know not, & I care not, if the tale was true.

Mr. Eddy had no motive for misstatement. The deed was done, if at all, twelve years at least before the statement. Mr. Quincy was then out of office. I was in no position to gain or lose by the knowledge. I cared not whether it was true. Poor Davis, who was my classmate in college & always my very good friend, went crazy and died early; and what merit my life's work has deserved has been wrought out after the prize of that day and its distinction was forgotten. I am inclined to think Davis deserved it. * * * My children will forgive my egotism. I have sometimes thought that the position we two brothers then held was a remarkable one, when considered with reference to my grandfather Hunt's position in 1805, when he was forced to resign his headship of that same Latin School, under the statement that his usefulness had become impaired. His two grandchildren were now in the advanced line of the city youths. I did not appreciate the situation then.

At the same time we were a good deal flattered by our social advantages. We become acquainted with some of the first young ladies of the city. We were pupils in dancing of M. Malet, the most

fashionable master of that day. He was a patient of my father and paid his bills by teaching us. He considered us his crack dancers and these circumstances introduced us among a very charming coterie of young ladies, who invited us to their parties and made us most happy in their acquaintance. I never enjoyed society so much as in those dancing-school days, and we were very fortunate in this concurrence of circumstances which led us into the best and most refined company of the city.

Another patient of my father was Mr. Geo. Pollock then the best flute player in Boston. When I was about ten years old our next neighbor was named Hammatt, whose son Abraham used to play the flute and his music took the ear of my youthful fancy. I got hold of a sort of pipe or fife and used to try to make music upon it. One day, as I was probably hurting the feelings of the neighbors by my noise, Abraham Hammatt came to the fence dividing his garden from ours and offered me a small ebony flute which I awkwardly accepted. My parents allowed me to retain it and I obtained also an Instruction Book whereby I learned the gamut and picked out a

few simple tunes. Afterwards I was allowed to have a larger and better flute and finally an eight keyed box-wood instrument. I was also put under the tuition of Pollock and had *one quarter's* teaching from him. He used to allow me to take the third part in trios which he played with some friend and me. Thus I learned to read music and to play the flute with tolerable skill. It was the source of much domestic pleasure and kept me, I think, from some influences which might have brought harm.

In August 1823, 4 mos. before I was 16, my class was examined for admission to Harvard College. We chartered a coach or two to take us together to Cambridge early in the morn, and had no fears about the result of the day. I omit the details of the examination. We detected in some of our examiners deficiencies in scholarship which made us smile, and felt the true guiding ability of others which at once got our confidence & respect. It is enough for me today that we were all admitted without condition and were praised for our appearance. Our admission papers were delivered to us that evening after candle light and we returned uproarious to the

city, carrying our news to our teacher and to our anxious parents.

It was about a month thereafter that I was conveyed to Cambridge one cool Saturday evening by my father in his chaise. My furniture had been previously carried out and placed in my room, No. 17 Hollis. My chum was to have been Ralph Emerson, brother of J. J.'s friend and teacher, G. B. Emerson. But his health did not allow his joining the class and I was therefore alone in the possession of said room. My wood-closet was filled with good hickory wood put in by father's orders. Thus that autumnal evening I was left by my parent, with, no doubt, much solicitude; and for the first time I was expected to take entire care of myself. I felt forlorn. I trimmed my oil lamp and I got some logs into the fireplace; but how was I to light them? There were no such things then as friction matches. I had a tinder box, which was the fashionable means of creating a flame. My fingers were numb. At the opposite room I heard laughing and many voices. I peeped across the hall and as one or another passed in or out I saw the pleasant light of a fire. I ventured to go with my

shovel to beg a few live coals to start my blaze and was received most cordially by my classmates Sweetser and Wood and several of their acquaintances from Newburyport. They begged me to come in and enjoy the fire and room and I could not resist. That was the beginning of a friendship which has since always been cherished by me. Their encouragement and help enabled me to get over those first days of lonesome homesickness and to launch upon the new waves I was to swim in for the next four years. I soon found my bearings and became interested in all my pursuits. People treated me very civilly, both students and government. My studies were mostly within my grasp and the year went by with little friction. My music attracted the members of the Pierian Sodality whose meetings I used to hover round to hear them play; and before the year was out I was invited to become a member, which was an honor I did not aspire to and was much surprised at. It led me to some scenes and usages which seemed to me then the very verge of propriety. The first time I went with them to a distant town by coach to serenade in the midnight hours and got back as

the "Bright rosy morning peeped over the hills." I felt guilty many days and constrained to cover the fact by silence. It was a consequence of membership which I had not counted on. But the night music was sweet to remember and the entertainments we received from gentlemen whose daughters we complimented were in themselves not far from delightful. Time cured my freshness and I hardened into a sophomore. During the last half of the Freshman year I was joined as a room-mate by C. C. Felton, then a very rustic lad, who was afterward President of Harvard College & the very good friend of my manhood. All the remaining years in college I roomed with James Lloyd English. Felton made a partnership with Edmund L. Cushing, who was at one time thereafter in 1874 Chief Justice of New Hampshire.

I cannot remember many things worth recording in our Soph. year. It was in 1824, I think, that I witnessed the entrance into Boston of Lafayette, the most like a Roman triumph of anything I ever saw. It was a time of wild excitement. People left the sidewalks to grasp the old hero by the hand and as they dragged his

coach one wild roar of grateful plaudits accompanied his vehicle from the city borders to the State House, where the Governor & the Legislature received him with acclamations and blessings. I saw him recognize on a verandah in Park St. some of his old acquaintances and I witnessed their mutual joy at meeting. I even pressed in to get a shake of his honored hand as he passed up the steps to the Capitol. I was present when he was subsequently received by Prest. Kirkland at Harvard and I listened to the uplifting eloquence with which Edward Everett addressed him at the close of his Phi Beta Kappa oration that year. I was also present at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, and heard Webster's fine oration thereat.

At the last term of my junior year I was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, one of the first eight scholars of my class, and no honor I ever received was so grateful to me as that. I acted as Marshall at their celebration in 1826 and then first was present at their annual dinner. I never conceived any delight equal to that I enjoyed on that occasion. The sight of so many distin-

guished men joining in festive relaxation & the interchange of repartee and compliment, with songs and speeches, wit and poesy, was to my mind the greatest reward I could receive for hard study or the outlay of talent. That junior year Dr Follen came to Cambridge and the gymnasium was first organized. A certain number of the students were selected to be trained by Dr. F. with apparatus placed in one of the lower rooms of University Hall. I was one of them. I liked the exercise and was praised for my cleverness in the evolutions. After we had been instructed some weeks a larger quantity of apparatus was erected upon the Delta where now stands the Memorial Hall, and we were required to teach the other members of the college the tricks we had been taught. This was a strong effort in favor of physical training then first introduced into Harvard. It had a temporary run of popularity. When in the summer evening all college was collected in the field in their organized squads going through the prescribed course of gymnastics, it was a lively scene, especially when Boston and its vicinity rode out to see what was going on and surrounded the Delta with

carriages filled with ladies and other friends of the students. We were much observed. By and by it was determined to make the Harvard Washington Corps, the college Military Company, a part of the gymnasium and all students were enrolled as members and submitted to drill. I had become an officer of that corps and was put in position of drill officer of the whole. We were officered as a Battalion and I had command of the 1st Company. This gave me some distinction and engendered a little military taste. We officers were instructed by past officers of the Corps, especially by S. K. Lothrop, who was a fine soldier; and altho' he became a clergyman and a S.T.D., never lost the soldierly bearing and the interest in military affairs which he then had.

I had also assignments of parts at the Exhibitions of the college. In my Junior year I had an English translation from the Latin and I selected a passage from Milton's "Defence of the English People." I suppose it looked plucky for one of my name to step forward in defence of the cause of my ancestor (J. D.) but it was received well and rather gained me a peg or two.

At my Senior Exhibition I had a Dissertation (I believe) and have forgotten now the precise subject. It was also well received, and one point I made quite brought down the house in applause. I also had a mathematical part at one of the Exhibitions. These mathematical parts were assigned to those who were clever in that department, and were written out on large rolls of paper with ornamented headings, and carried up in procession at the Exhibition and delivered to the Chairman of the Overseers who presided, and then were displayed in the Library. I found at first great difficulty in coping with Logic and Metaphysics. It was from want of maturity. I read the lessons over and over and tried to understand them; but no impression was left on my mind. I was in despair. I repeated the effort and wept over my tasks. But gradually the power came and at last I became even fond of such enquiries. I cannot but think that if I had then been allowed an option to elect other studies, I should have turned my back on philosophy and lost the chance of getting the advantage of its training powers. My remembrance of my own education does not make me favorable to the modern ideas of elective

studies for young men, before they take hold on professional researches.

My relations to my classmates may be perceived by the fact that I was a member of every college society except the chemical club called the Davy Society. I presume, therefore, that I was popular with all the various factions. My Commencement part ranked 4th or 5th and was the *Salutatory Oration in Latin*. It was delivered on 29th Aug. 1827. Prest. Kirkland had become paralyzed. Dr. Henry Ware presided. The community was agitated with rumors of slights put on Kirkland by the Corporation, and his popularity called forth expressions of sympathy with him and of dislike for others, which added to the interest of the exercises, but were unjust in fact. I allude to the circumstances only as a part of the history. It was expected that Prest. J. Q. Adams would be present that day, and I prepared an address to him. But Harvard did not then feel quite friendly to Adams and he had no invitation to come. Levi Lincoln was the Governor of Massachusetts then and *ex-officio* President of the Overseers. He was there and T. L. Winthrop was the Lieutenant Governor. I think my performance

was not as good as had been expected. I did not prepare it well. The night before the Commencement occurred the most remarkable *Aurora Borealis* which had been seen since I was born, although many have since occurred quite as fine, or more so. There was a great excitement and all college was out and watching it till very late. I had intended to perfect my learning of my part at that time. So I did not get as much credit as I ought to have deserved. My father made exertion to have a modest repast in my room. We had cake and sandwiches and plenty of good Madeira. No one was particularly invited but such as came to call were treated with hospitality. I was not sufficiently grateful to him for this effort, and have always regretted that I did not feel and show more thankfulness. I had not a proper perception of the relations I bore to him and property. I had been influenced unknowingly by the rich men's sons about me and hankered after greater style and profuser expenditure.

Immediately after graduation I sought and obtained the place of usher in the English High School in Boston under the direction of S. P. Miles. I was recommended in full terms by the

members of the College Faculty, and although I then wanted 4 mos. of being 20 years old I entered on my new work with great zeal and perfect confidence. Mr. Miles gave me a portion of the youngest class to teach and I am satisfied that I gained their good will, taught them well what I undertook to teach, and laid a good foundation for further advancement. In Sept. 1876 I met in Paris one of those boys and had a very pleasant reunion with him. His name is Ellison and he has been an engineer in high rank in the service of the Emperor of Brazil.

[Add here the interview with W. H. Hathorne, in 1887, one of those first pupils, who came with a letter from another of the class, Mr. C. Tucker, of Indianapolis, enclosing the original letter I wrote in 1828 to my pupils on receiving a copy of Mrs. Hemans' poems as a parting gift. I immediately produced the book from my library and showed Mr. Hathorne the original presentation letter written by Mr. Tucker. The sixty years which had intervened had not impaired the copy, or my regard for that first class of my training.]

I began the next year in the same place, but the office of Submaster in the Public Latin School

became vacant by the resignation of S. P. Parker and as the salary was greater than what I was receiving I applied for the place, through Mr. Leverett the Head-master of that school, and obtained it over the heads of two of the ushers who were my seniors. I spent the rest of that year and the following in the office of Submaster of the P. L. S. I had charge particularly of the mathematics and other English studies. But Leverett was sick much of the time, particularly in the 1st year, and I had to act as head of the school, which was rather trying owing to my youth and the prestige attending my senior officer's administration, as well as the relation I bore to the ushers. My younger brother, George, was a pupil in the school, and left it to enter college in 1829. During the last year, 1829-30, I undertook to teach him between schools mathematics and other things. I was willing to help him but I needed the time for recreation. He was examined for admission to Harvard and was judged perfectly fitted to enter. He never joined the college class but entered the Counting-house of D. C. Bacon.

My elder brother, John James, was educated

for a merchant by Thomas Wigglesworth, and in 1827 the year of my graduation, he went his first voyage to Calcutta, as clerk to Capt. Augustine Heard. He continued to pursue that kind of life by various successive voyages as supercargo.

In 1830 I delivered the Latin Valedictory Master's Oration on the occasion of our receiving the degrees of A.M., and I resigned the place in the school and entered my name as student at Law in the office of C. G. Loring and Charles Jackson. Several of my classmates and friends were fellow students there, or were in neighboring offices or had set up for themselves as attorneys. I will mention T. K. Davis, Arnold Welles, R. C. Winthrop, Edmund Quincy, Wm. Gray, Ed. D. Sohier, C. C. Paine, C. C. Emerson, G. S. Hillard, F. C. Loring.

The office I studied in was one in which much business was transacted, extended over various departments of the law. Judge Jackson was consulted by other lawyers on grave questions too deep for the contemplation of youngsters. He was quite ready to have us approach him and ask questions on our studies; but he was an old man, very grave and somewhat forbidding in his ex-

terior and only appeared at the office in the middle of the day for a short time. We seldom got any instruction from him. The boys called him "The Judge." "The Counsellor" was Charles G. Loring. He was in the midst of things, a commercial lawyer, much sought as an advocate and an adviser. He attended courts and argued cases and his name was on the docket in all the principal cases tried for several years. He was a profound student, a successful practitioner, a much hackneyed horse of all work. He was always sanguine about the side of the case he had espoused, and conscientiously labored to show it to be right. He had many very interesting insurance cases. He had much business in making assignments of property for debtors about to fail.

Into this mass of rather advanced business we students were projected to help as we were wanted and to learn as we could. Loring could give very little aid to us in our studies. He advised us what to read and when we had a point to be explained he was patient to hear and quick to elucidate. But we had not the organized instruction calculated to make lawyers. We worked as we could in the great mass of legal science, gnawing away

sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. We were inclined to go deep. We read Coke Littleton and we studied Saunders Pleadings with constant reference to the Year Books. We delighted in Stephens on Pleading, and we knew a good deal about Insurance Law, studying ships, then construction, rigging and then navigation. But we had no knowledge of practice in the courts. We could scarcely make out a writ. We had but little skill in drawing legal documents. Sometimes we were up all night writing out several parts of assignments when a great failure was about to explode upon the city. Sometimes (a few) we were employed in looking up the titles to real estate. F. C. Loring was admitted to the bar in 1831, and became a partner in the firm and he went by the name of "The Attorney." There was a chief clerk named Stanwood. Thus the firm seemed to include all that a young man could absorb from in the way of practical education. But there was needed a method. It would have been better for me to join the Law School in Cambridge. But here economy ruled. I could not afford to do otherwise than as I did. All this time I was living at my father's house. But in due time I was ad-

mitted to the Bar in 1833 on the recommendation of C. G. Loring and his certificate of competency. There was no examination. Our certificates were read to the court, and a counsellor of the court moved our admission, and the court swore us in as attorneys in all the courts of the Commonwealth. Samuel Hoar moved my admission. I took an office in the same building where I had read law, No. 39 Court St. I bought some books and some necessary furniture, and set up my shingle. I need hardly say that I had no practice. Rarely a chance straggler came in and sought my aid. But I did not make enough to pay for my office rent. I had time to study. Sometimes I took a pupil to teach the classics. I was somewhat in society of the best sort in Boston. But those years seem to my retrospect dreary and unprofitable in all ways.

Among my few chances for practice was a suit I brought against the City of Boston in behalf of my father. It was based on a statute which gave persons aggrieved double damages for injury caused by the roads being out of repair or any wise obstructed so to make them unsafe for travel. My father had an urgent call to visit a woman at the

South End on a dark, drizzling evening, and proceeded up Tremont St. in his gig accompanied by his servant. When they neared the corner of Hollis St. the horse suddenly sheered, and the chaise immediately came in contact with what proved to be a pile of bricks occupying one half of the road. The chaise was shattered and its occupants let down on the ground, and altho' not personally injured, with some difficulty extricated themselves from the wreck. There was no lamp lighted in the street near, and no signal lamp was put upon the obstructions. It cost him some \$80 to repair his vehicle. Under the circumstances I deemed it best to sue for the double damages accorded by the statute. I consulted Judge Jackson and C. G. Loring and they advised me to proceed. The case was brought in the Court of Com. Pleas and came to trial. Mr. John Pickering was the city advocate, and there was no dispute about the facts, so the Judge (Ward) advised that it should be carried up to the Supreme Court and the Law settled by that tribunal as applied to the case. That was accordingly done and came before the court as an agreed statement of facts. It was urged that the Aldermen as Commissioners of

Highways had the right to discontinue a road if they chose—that as authorized they could decide when there was a necessity for occupying part of the road with building materials and if such were placed there by permission of the city officers there was no appeal. But we urged that if the city decided to obstruct the road in any case or under any pretext, or licensed such obstruction, they were bound under the law to protect the passengers by every means possible, and in this case ought to have placed signals of danger in the road and to have kept the street so illuminated as to show the obstructions. It was just because the city had assumed the responsibility and had failed in their duty that we claimed damages of them. I considered our case very strong. Mr. C. G. Loring was kind enough to make the closing argument for me and I expected to gain some credit as well as a little money.

But when after some delay, the judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced by Judge Morton, it was against us. The court said that the obstructions were placed there by the authority of the City Officers, and their decision was final on the expediency of their being so placed. They

said nothing about the dangerous condition of the road so obstructed without lights or signals.

This case was never reported by the court, and is not to be found in the books. I confess that I do not now, more than fifty years after that decision, believe it to be law or reason. That case was my only case in the Supreme Court, and its result tended to weaken my regard for the profession I had espoused.

In 1834 my father died and a greater gloom settled down upon me. J. J. was at home then and was a great stay and defence to us all. I had to settle my father's estate. His affairs were not very prosperous. His books were in a confused state. Charges were made to people who could not, and some who would not pay, and the amount realized was small. But the assets paid the claims and left a small balance which we put to the credit of my mother. The homestead was retained and mother and I lived on there *very economically*, with one servant. J. J. and George went to Calcutta again. So we continued till 1836, the autumn, when a committee consisting of B. A. Gould, my old teacher, and S. K. Lothrop my pastor of the Brattle Square church, called on me and informed

me that I was proposed as the Head Master of the Public Latin School. Mr. Dillaway had resigned, Mr. Leverett had been re-elected but had suddenly died, and a successor was sought; and they wanted me to be a candidate. I was surprised. I had not sought the place. I doubted my qualifications. But they guaranteed my election and that I should have the large salary of \$2,500. I promised to consider it; and the result was my acceptance of the offer. I was elected with great unanimity, and thus I entered on a mode of life which I had not dreamed of a week before. I was elected Principal or Head master of the Public Latin School on Nov. 8, 1836, and was inducted to office Dec. . I knew I took on me a severe task and I left open a road of retreat. I retained all my law apparatus so as to fall back upon that, if I did not succeed.

One of the first difficulties I encountered was the selection of my *cabinet*, so to speak, my assistant teachers. The school had run down. There was bad government and no respect for the existing teachers. I think there was want of harmony among the teachers and that the boys had been taught by the subordinates disrespect

for the head. * * * There was a bad set of fellows in the school. One of the first things which occurred after my election was a call from a parent of one of the pupils for the purpose of remonstrating against the appointment under me of F. Gardner, detailing a conflict which had occurred between the father and that teacher, in which they came to blows. It was averred that G. was coarse & passionate & unfit for the place. I had an interview with G. in which he desired to be sub-master & gave me such an impression that I yielded to the idea that it would be well to make use of his knowledge of the progress & dispositions of the pupils to guide me in my first steps in office. I believed him to be a good scholar & I thought that the parent alluded to was a coarse man himself & by his own showing was much to blame. * * *

I remained Head Master of that school till 1851. I had an arduous task. In part my labor was expended on myself in filling up my deficiencies & preparing myself for its duties. I had to find that my own education was deficient. Philology had much progress of which I was unaware. My education was somewhat superficial. German scholarship had to be reached after & overtaken.

I felt that conscience would not be quieted by the same measure of teaching which was measured to me. Particularly I found that the Greek tongue had not been taught me aright. I had studied it through the Latin. All our dictionaries were Greeko-Latin. Our grammars were quite defective. We were taught to fit the Latin Syntax & Latin Prosody to Greek words and sentences. We accented Greek according to Latin rules. Now another set of tools had to be used. My pupils were furnished with Greek-English Lexicons. New grammars came into use. I had to learn to teach the Greek roots & their combinations & thus to bring a new solvent to bear on the meaning of the texts we worked on. I introduced into our teaching the true accentuation of the Greek and a new pronunciation such as was not before used at Harvard or elsewhere. My pupils were the first made to write Greek with the true accent marks & to comprehend them. Harvard followed in my track & required a knowledge of accents as a part of the elementary preparation necessary for admission. My teacher at college did not know anything of this as is shown by an edition of the Gloucester Greek Grammar pub-

lished by Dr. Popkin in which all accent marks were excluded & declared to be unnecessary pedantry. Besides this, the college demanded yearly greater amount of knowledge both in breadth & depth. So that my wits were kept strained to meet the requirements and to prepare scholars who should be quite fitted in the sphere of their proper studies. This gave me hard labor. But I had also much anxiety & at times *anguish* in maintaining the discipline of the school. I wished for the love of my pupils but I made that secondary to my determination to preserve the moral atmosphere pure & to train them to conscientious adherence to duty. I was sometimes called a "martinet" but I believed that an undisciplined school like an undisciplined army was a disorganized mob. So I insisted on rule. "*Aut disce, aut discede,*" I proclaimed and enforced. But I had great sympathy with those who tried and could not bring much to pass & I spent hours in private efforts to bridge over their deficiency. I add that I had little confidence in the benefit of *corporal* punishment & avoided it, except in clear cases of moral delinquency. I abandoned it entirely the last part of my service in the Latin

School & never resumed it. Sometimes, doubtless, my nervous system gave way and I had headaches which demanded great allowances on the part of others. This was an hereditary defect which went back to my earliest years. On the whole, my self-judgment as I look back decides that I did a vast deal of hard work & conscientious, and produced a reasonable share of fruit in good scholars. I never had a pupil (except one lad who was scared at the examination & was admitted on a revised examination after the vacation) rejected on application for admission to Harvard or any other college. The major part of those I offered for admission were accepted *without condition* in all the branches. If the exhibitions of the school did not flash as sparkingly as did Mr. Gould's, it was in part owing to the fact that the college recommended that books should not be studied at school which belonged to the college curriculum. Horace & Juvenal, Homer & Xenophon were therefore no longer open for the showy exhibitions of the boys. But the Faculty of the college commended the preparation of my pupils and the standard of the school in their estimation was never higher. I have taken from the

Triennial Catalogue of Harvard a list of those who graduated there & who were educated at the Boston School during my administration. As I look over this list and remember those men in their boyhood, my heart beats with the kindest emotions on recalling their youth & the incidents of their pupilage. Some of their schoolmates' names do not appear on the list of graduates. Alas, for those who fell by the wayside overcome either by sickness or worse ill.

In 1842 the city authorities cut down salaries & my own was reduced to \$2000. It was a clear breach of contract. But my growing family restrained me & I could not then return to the law. I did not resign. The old salary was restored in 1846. But in 1851 a law was passed both chambers of the City Council requiring all those who received salaries from the city to reside within its precincts. This I was not inclined to do. And I resigned. After my determination was made known, the School Committee, especially that part of it which superintended my school, begged me to withdraw the resignation & promised to procure for me exemption from the rule. Their words were most complimentary and I was much

flattered. But already my advertisements were in circulation proposing to open a private school of the like character as the P. L. S. and I had engaged to teach several who had applied. I could not recede. I adhered to my determination and thus my connection was severed which had so many years continued. I will state here for my children, that the yearly reports of the character and standing of my school, each year I was at its head, were of the best. It was uniformly stated to be in the most flourishing condition & I was yearly re-elected headmaster generally without opposition. I leave among my papers the documents relating to my resignation & the votes of the S. C. relative thereto. But in following out my official life I have outrun chronology and must turn back. My father died in 1834, I became Headmaster in 1836 & in 1839 I became engaged & was married to Miss Mary Ingersoll Bowditch, eldest daughter of Nath. Bowditch LLD. I had been attracted to her some time before. Her father died in 1838 & I used to meet her frequently on our walks at the South end of Boston. I saw her also at her home where I used to go to practise music with Mrs. H. I. Bowditch, then recently married, a profi-

cient in playing both the piano & the harp. Thus my music was a benefit again. I was not left long to discover that there was a mutual attachment & on the 7th of March 1839 she accepted my offer & I began the long career of affection which has so solaced & gilded my whole subsequent life. On the 4th of June 1839 we were married in her father's library, in what was then No. 8 Otis Place. The house is gone: the site of it is now a public street. It stood between Summer St. & Franklin, a retired, quiet, agreeable spot amid other genteel residences. We have photographs of the exterior & of the library. There is nothing there about now but warehouses. We had a famous reception after the wedding, at which a great many genteel & distinguished people were present, and later in the day went upon our wedding tour which led us by Springfield along the Connecticut River up as far as Winsor, Vt., where we visited Mary's Grandfather, Mr. Jonathan Ingersoll & his third wife. We sent a slice of the cake to every pupil of the school with our kind wishes. We were gone a week & then I resumed my school & we went to reside with mother & J. J. in my old home. That summer

we boarded at Dorchester at the home of Mrs. Saunders & Miss Beech & came to Allston St. in the autumn. We had a housekeeper to look after the interests of all and to avoid my wife's assuming the control of things in a home so constituted. Those were happy days. But it became expedient at last that we should have an independent home. Mother & J. J. behaved most kindly in relation to this question. We stayed with them till 1842. In Dec. 12 1840 our first born child came, a dear little girl who was named Fanny Bowditch. The summer vacation of 1840 was spent at Sharon. The summer of 1841 was at Dorchester again at the same place & that of 1842 at Dorchester at another place, Mr. Moselay's, & from there we went to Cambridge & began in September our independent housekeeping in a house in Mason St., then newly made out of the barn on the estate of Aaron Hill. This house we occupied for six years, and two other girls, Esther Sargent & Susan Hunt were born there, as was our only boy, John. We enjoyed life here very much. People in Cambridge took us at once into their society. Prest. Quincy was at the head of the college. All the faculty were my friends & intimates. Our

company was sought & our house was the resort of the best people, old & young, that the city afforded. I became a member of the Scientific Club and enjoyed their meetings most intensely. We joined the "Book Club," then an old institution, whose monthly social gatherings were almost the sole parties among our acquaintances. Thus we had the best of Cambridge life and that comprised more scientific & literary ability than could be found elsewhere. Every morning the omnibus was driven up by Morse, the old coachman, to my door and I stepped in & was landed in Boston near my school. And when I came out of town the Bus carried me again to my door. But I more frequently walked out of town. A man came in the morning before light in the winter & knocked at our door & I threw the door key out to him whereby he entered & made our fires in furnace & bath room. And so we got our work done without the bore of more servants than the cook & one woman who minded the bairns. It was a happy & unostentatious life.

In 1847 I received a present from my two brothers of a sufficient amount of money to purchase a lot of land & to build thereon a house. It

was a princely gift and made in a manner which showed the best hearts imaginable. They had both been successful in mercantile life and made money, they said, easily, while I had toiled hard & had laid up but little. By the way, I would here state that all my previous savings amounting to \$5000 were made over at my marriage to J. J. D. & J. I. Bowditch in trust for the benefit of my intended wife. But I had not accumulated much beyond that. This present was, therefore, most acceptable. We selected a lot of land near the Observatory in Garden St. & purchased it of the College at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cts. a sq. foot. On this my present house was erected. It was begun on Thanksgiving Day in 1847 and was finished the summer following. Our son John was born March 21 1848 and in Sept. following we took possession of our new dominion & began to enjoy the planting of trees & laying out of our garden. Here we have lived ever since. Two other girls named Arria Sargent & Mary Catherine completed our family, Arria born 1850 & Mary 1855.

My Private Latin School went into operation in October 1851. My list of pupils to the number of 30 was soon filled. I associated with me as

assistant a former pupil who had just graduated, Henry W. Haynes. I took a house No. 2 Boylston Place and fitted up the drawing rooms, which had folding doors, with the necessary apparatus of desks and blackboards &c. All my pupils were seated in my room. Mr. Haynes occupied one of the chambers and had classes sent to him in rotation as I saw to be expedient so as to give me a constant knowledge of their progress. Pupils came from other private schools & from the Public Latin School and some came from distant places. My income was sufficient to pay rent, salaries, fuel & all expenses and leave me a much larger sum than my previous salary had been, while my intercourse with my pupils was more agreeable than it had ever been before. Altogether the step proved a great advance and my happiness was greatly increased. My list of applicants for admission to my ranks became quite large and I was, for most of the time I continued that school, able to select those whom I chose to have come into my ranks, avoiding always as far as my knowledge of them permitted, taking those who had been uncomfortable members of other schools or who sought to come to me with the idea of having their own way as to

rules or as to relaxing their required work. I required strict discipline and good work from all. And I had many splendid scholars among my pupils. After two years I was enabled by the aid of my most kind & efficient helper Brother John James, to build a schoolhouse for myself in the same court where I was then a tenant. He bought all the land on the side of Boylston Place opposite my school. It had been the garden of Giles Lodge. This he laid out in lots suitable for dwellings and one of them he sold to me & negotiated the building of a structure according to my plans fitted in every way for my wants and for the then firmly established seminary. It was a most brotherly act of kindness and only served once more to show how loving and disinterested he always was towards me. The enterprise was one which caused him much thought & trouble. But he derived the purest satisfaction in seeing my wishes gratified & my interests subserved. I am glad to find that it caused him no pecuniary loss. The lots were all sold to persons of good standing; and for years the population of Boylston Place was very select. It has since then deteriorated. My school was so good a neighbor that many of the

residents there were quite unaware that a large school of boys was daily held near them. One family lived for many months quite ignorant that a school was kept next door to them. The largest number I ever had there was fifty five. I was obliged to have more than one permanent assistant, beside teachers in French, Drawing, Penmanship, &c. I had a janitor who occupied the basement of my house & two rooms in the attic, & who acted with his wife as housekeeper, attending the door, making fires, cleaning the rooms & doing all errands needful for the business of the school. They paid for their rooms with their services. The rooms were planned entirely with reference to the convenience of the pupils & the teachers. I recall them now with great satisfaction & feel that many spots there are consecrated by the association with them in my memory with the brilliant talents and delightful characters of lads I saw unfold there and ripen into youths fitted for the University. Certain places at the blackboards, which quite surrounded the hall, are at my mental bidding again filled with the beautiful presence of those who worked there and displayed their exact scholarship at those precise spots. And there was

one spot in that room which is to my remembrance an altar, on which yearly, after all the lads had left me with their adieus & kind wishes, some to go to college & some to enjoy their vacation, I knelt and asked a blessing on them all & forgiveness for my short-coming in the year's hard labor. It has passed into other hands & I have never had courage to enter it since I delivered it over to the purchaser.

My Dear Sir, I have learned with great regret your purpose of leaving the Latin School. Your personal influences have brought that important institution to an excellence it never had before & I have no belief it can maintain its degree of usefulness when your personal influences are withdrawn from it. I regret your resignation as a publick misfortune and for my own children as their and my personal loss. You have done in your place much good, all that could be done; & all of it is to be extended through the career of your pupils not only for them but for those on whom they shall act. This makes for yourself a fitting reward & your own consciousness is necessarily & rightfully richer than the golden opinions of all the community. With much regard & a strong sense of personal obligation for the benefit derived from your performance of your official duties.

I am very truly yrs.

EDW. G. LORING.

July 11, 1851.

CITY TEACHERS WITHIN THE LIMITS.

The Mayor and Aldermen have concurred with the Common Council in an ordinance to the effect that the teachers of the public schools must henceforward reside within the City bounds.

With great respect for the wisdom of the city Fathers, we cannot think that they have signalized it in the present instance.

The main argument for the rule we understand to be, that teachers should live in the midst of their pupils, in order to have better opportunities to watch them, and be acquainted with their parents. Practically, we suppose, this would not come to much, even if every teacher could be set down in the geographical centre of the dwellings of his pupils, as in the country they sometimes insist on doing with school houses. But if the object is desirable, the proposed provision for attaining it is incomplete. The rule ought to direct that the teachers of the schools for the children in Broad street and Ann street should live in those streets respectively. At present (with all deference be it spoken) it is merely absurd. The teacher of a school on the edge of South Boston may not live in Dorchester within a stone's throw of his school house, but he may live at the north

end of the island of East Boston, four miles off, with a ferry and a bridge between. And by the same rule, the teacher in East Boston, if he has a quiet house in Chelsea, close by the “noisy mansion” where he is “skilled to rule,” must sell or let it, and be at liberty to take another, a Sabbath-day’s journey off, on the south side of the harbor.

Another weighty reason which we hear given for the rule is, that they who receive the city’s money ought to pay city taxes, which is about as clear in sound and sense, as that “he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.” If the city had an important case pending in court, we think they would not hesitate about feeing Mr. Webster or Mr. Dexter, notwithstanding those gentlemen pay their taxes in Marshfield and Beverly. Generally speaking, we suppose that the teachers are not in such circumstances as greatly to enrich the city treasury from the revenue they might be made to yield. Nay, we are not without apprehension that this snatching for more taxes from them might prove a losing game, even for the ostensible object. We should be very glad to hear that Mr. Dixwell and Mr. Sherwin, for instance, are men of property. We know they deserve to be. But we would modestly commend the question to the financial wisdom of the city legislature, whether if these gentlemen were to be forced into town, their houses

in the country might not be taken by men of taste now resident in Boston, whom the assessors would miss still more.

We have no interest in this matter, except as we have great pride in the good condition of the schools of Boston, a profound sense of their inestimable value, and the most earnest desire to see them flourish. If a teacher finds that after a hard day's work in one of the most fatiguing of all occupations his health and spirits are renovated by getting out of the dust and noise into pure air and country quiet, and that he goes back fresher and brighter to the morrow's task, it appears to us to be for the interest of his employers that he should not be prevented from doing so. If he can live at a lower rent in the country, and so make his moderate stipend go further for the support of his family, why not let him? The saving is just as good as so much added to his salary; and if the city will not allow him to economize in this way, it would seem that it will either have to increase his pay or else put up with teachers of an inferior description to those who have been in its service heretofore. For, as things have been lately going on, it will soon be impossible for teachers to live in Boston except at rents quite disproportionate to their present income.

The compensation paid to the teachers of our

youth is very small compared with the importance of their services, and every unnecessary restriction which goes to render their places less desirable is stupid and hurtful, as it inevitably tends to lessen the number of competent candidates, and causes the city, in the long run, to be less well served. With some opportunities for inquiring and judging, we suppose the public Latin School in Boston to be the best elementary classical school on this planet. Yet it is said that under the operation of this rule, it is about to lose its accomplished principal, Mr. Dixwell. We trust it will not prove so. It would be one of the most preposterous instances we have known of that economy which "saves at the spigot and spends at the bung."

It is, we think, a little more than doubtful whether, under the general laws of the Commonwealth, the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of Boston can interfere with the discretion of the School Committee in this matter. It seems, at all events, that by an amendment at a late stage of the proceedings, the School Committee is allowed to dispense with the rule in individual cases. If the worst comes to the worst, it is to be hoped the Committee will exercise that power very liberally.

Cragie St.

July 16, 1872.

My dear Mr. Dixwell,

Will you, who write such perfect notes, kindly pen one to yourself purporting to come from me, expressing in proper form my sense of your kindness & generosity. Were I speaking instead of writing I should probably say "thank you," and trust to your knowledge of me to believe the warmth & sincerity of my gratitude.

No one that has not tried Charles St. can realize what a paradise Boylston Place seems, so much so that I already feel weary of vacation and anxious to use my new quarters.

Receive once more my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness, and believe me with hearty wishes for your prosperous voyage and unbroken enjoyment.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. HOPKINSON.

[Unfinished List.]

GRADUATES OF HARVARD & OF P. L. S.
BOSTON.

1842.

J. C. Merrill
Ed. Capen
Dr. G. H. Gay
E. B. Otis

1843

Rev. O. B. Frothingham
Rev. J. H. Means
C. F. Adams
T. B. Hall

1844

C. J. Capen
T. E. Francis M.D.
B. A. Gould, Mathema-
tician
Jonathan & Leverett Hunt
G. F. Parkman
Rev. R. P. Rogers
Dr. D. D. Slade
W. Tilton
H. B. Wheelwright

1845

G. Bartlett
T. D. Chamberlain
E. R. Dexter
S. F. Dunlap
G. S. Emerson
F. W. Greenwood
L. Hayward
F. Parker
Dr. J. P. Reynolds

1846

E. Bangs
W. D. Bliss
Prof. F. J. Child
D. S. Curtis
Dr. C. D. Homans
J. M. Parker
Rev. W. L. Ropes

1847

Alex. Bliss
J. B. Felton
J. P. Gardner

H. L. Hallett
Augustine Heard
C. W. Homer
C. G. Kendall
Dr. B. S. Shaw
G. Q. Thorndike

1848

T. H. Chandler D.M.D.
Prof. J. P. Cooke
E. Davenport
J. A. Dugan
Alex. Hale
C. G. Loring
J. A. D. Parker
C. Smith Weyman
Prof. E. J. Young

1849

F. B. Emerson
G. A. Gardner
F. A. Lane
T. K. Lothrop
Lem. Shaw
G. S. Shaw

1850

Charles Hale
Dr. G. Hay
Dr. N. Hayward

C. W. Little
Augustus Lowell
Rev. W. S. Parker
Dr. H. B. Storer
H. W. Suter
Rev. J. H. Thayer S.T.D.
Rev. L. G. Ware
Dr. Jno. Ware
H. J. Warner
F. D. Williams

1851

L. H. Buckingham
Arthur Dexter
E. A. Flint
Prof. H. W. Haynes
F. W. Palfrey
Dr. F. Winsor

1852

H. H. Coolidge
Dr. G. E. Head
W. S. Hooper
E. E. Pratt
Dr. Horace Richardson
K. W. Sears
Prof. Austin Stickney
Gorham Thomas
S. T. Thorndike
Dr. Robt. Ware
Sidney Willard

1853

J. Q. Adams
E. R. Andrews
C. F. Blake
G. H. Blanchard
J. M. Brown
J. D. Bryant
Theo. Chase
U. H. Crocker
Prest. C. W. Eliot
Rev. W. L. Gage
C. H. Hurd
Dr. J. H. Hutchins
C. F. Livermore
C. J. Paine
Gen. J. C. Palfrey
R. S. Rantoul
W. H. Rowe
S. S. Shaw
D. H. Ward
Rev. P. Williams
A. D. Weld

1854

E. W. Codman
D. H. Coolidge
Dr. Hall Curtis

A. T. Gibbs
R. C. Goodwin
H. B. Hubbard
Dr. B. J. Jeffries
C. R. Lowell
W. C. Paine
Jas. Savage
H. Van Brunt

1855

E. H. Abbot
Rev. Phillips Brooks
E. J. Brown
G. G. Crocker
Geo. Dexter
E. A. Gibbens
G. F. McLellan
R. T. Paine
E. S. Rand
W. W. Richards
J. B. Tileston
T. P. Wainwright
Henry Walker
Joseph Willard
Dr. Hasket Derby of Am-
herst
Dr. Dimmock of Williams
Rev. Jas. Reed

[Unfinished List.]

GRADUATES OF HARVARD & OF MY
PRIVATE SCHOOL.

1856

Joseph W. Merriam

1858

Henry Adams

Josiah Bradlee

Geo. B. Chadwick

Hollis Hunnewell

Thatcher Maguon

Dan. C. Payne

1859

Geo. B. Blake

Wm. W. Newell

C. S. Peirce

W. S. Appleton

1860

C. H. Fiske

F. W. Hunnewell

J. W. Hunnewell

J. T. Morse

H. S. Russell

1861

H. P. Bowditch

S. F. Emmons

W. H. Forbes

O. W. Holmes

J. Kent Stone

J. H. Wales

F. Weld

1862

Arthur Amory

H. P. Quincy

1863

Robt. Amory

Nathan Appleton

E. D. Boit

C. P. Bowditch

Jno. M. Brown

E. S. Grew

Chas. C. Jackson

Arthur Lawrence

F. C. Loring

A. L. Mason
J. C. Warren

1864

Richard Codman
C. C. Read
W. L. Richardson

1865

J. R. Chadwick
Alfred Greenough
P. T. Jackson
R. R. Newell
C. P. Putnam
C. A. Rand

1866

Thos. Dwight
R. C. Greenleaf
J. J. Loud
C. McBurney
H. C. Mayer
R. S. Peabody

1867

W. E. Ellison
E. J. Holmes
C. L. Jackson
Arthur Jones

F. H. Lincoln
E. J. Lowell
Bellamy Storer
Fred Tudor

1868

R. A. Boit
F. C. Shattuck

1869

Ed. Bowditch
Russel Gray
J. W. McBurney
F. G. Peabody
W. E. Sparks
R. C. Watson

1870

J. Dixwell
A. A. Lawrence
W. S. Scudder
S. W. R. Thayer
W. F. Wharton
Roger Wolcott

1871

W. S. Bigelow
E. Burgess
W. E. C. Eustis
H. C. Lodge

G. R. Minot
N. G. Read
Arthur Rotch
Nat. Thayer
Robert Jones

1872

Arthur Burgess
Walter Burgess
C. C. Felton
S. E. Guild
W. C. Loring
F. M. Weld

1873

Jno. Bryant
E. R. Wharton

1874

F. E. Babcock
W. A. Burnham
A. L. Devens
Jas. Dwight
Jas. Lawrence
J. J. Minot
A. L. Rives
D. Sears
Geo. Wigglesworth

1875

V. Y. Bowditch
Hemmenway (Gus)
F. Sears
F. Shaw

1872.

Aug. 10 Arrived Queenstown went to Cork
 12 Killarney Lakes
 14 Dublin
 15 Belfast & Portrush
 16 Giants Causeway
 17 Dublin
 19 Chester
 23 Warwick 28 Stratford on Avon
 30 Oxford
 Sept. 7 London 25 Winchester 26 Salisbury &c
 27 Ventnor (Wight)
 Oct. 22 Canterbury 23 Dover 24 Broome Hall
 25 Paris
 Dec. 20 Marseilles 30, To Nice

1873.

Jan. 13 Over Corniche Road to San Remo
 14 " Alassio
 15 " Savona
 16 " Genoa
 25 By steam to Leghorn
 27 Pisa
 28 To Naples by rail
 29 Arrived at Naples
 31 Herculaneum & St. Sebastiano
 Feb. 8 Pompeii
 10 "

	12	Baiae & Puteoli		
	19	Rome		
Apr.	5	Florence		
	21	Bologna		
	24	Venice		
May	5	Verona		
	6	Milan	9, Como	10 Bellaggio
	14	Lugano	16 Arona	19 Novara & Turin
	20	Chambery	21	Geneva
June	2	Chamounix	5th	Martigny by Tete Noire
	6	Lausanne	9	Friburg
			10	Berne

June 1873.

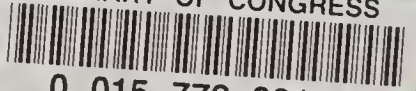
June	11	Interlaken	20	Giesbach
	21	Lucerne by Brunig		Pass
	27	Zurich	28	Schaffhausen
July	1	Strasburg	2	Basle
			3	Baden Baden
	4	Heidelberg	7	Nuremberg
	9	Frankfort	10	Mayence & Coblenz
	11	Cologne	12	Brussels
	16	Antwerp	17	Paris
Aug.	13	London	28	Rugby
	29	Coventry	30	Litchfield & Rowsley
Sept.	1	Matlock	2	Chatsworth & Haddon
	3	Manchester & Preston	4	Windermere
	6	Keswick	8	Derwent & Penrith
	9	Carlisle	10	Mauchline & Ayer
	11	Glasgow	12	Balloch
	13	Loch Lomond & Katrine,		Trossachs
	16	Callender & Dumblane		

Sept. 17	Edinburgh	24	Visited Sterling
25	Hawthornden & Roslin		
27	Melrose, Abbo'sford & Dryburgh		
28	Melrose	29	Durham
30	Ripon & Fountains Abbey		
Oct. 1	York & Doncaster		
2	Lincoln & Boston		
3	Peterboro & Cambridge		
6	London	9	Liverpool
16	Embarked for America		

ADDITIONS.

MAR 26 1908

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 015 772 891 A